

THE LEDGER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1894.

The Fulton fair is in progress and we are glad to note it is largely attended.

There are still a few business men in Mexico who would rather borrow their local daily than to subscribe to it.

MACON CITY, Mo., has a new paper called the Populace. It is a bright newsy sheet full of large juicy advertisements.

The advertiser who curtails his advertising expenditure too much in dull times is likely to find the dullness has come to stay.

P. M. MORRIS, Democratic nominee for Circuit Clerk, is learning the ropes. He will make a most efficient officer.

DR. R. A. RAMSAY, of Mexico, will deliver a lecture at the various Farmers' Institutes held in Missouri this fall. Dr. Ramsay is one of Missouri's most prominent and successful veterinary surgeons.

REV. MR. PRITCHETT, who has been assigned to Mexico by the M. E. Church Conference, South, is one of Missouri's most able exponents of the gospel. We congratulate the church here on his assignment.

We are glad to note that the Mexico Fire Brick Works are again running. This institution is one of vast importance to Mexico. It furnishes work to a large number of laborers and should receive the cordial support of all our people.

REV. S. M. MARTIN, formerly of Mexico, is conducting a big meeting in San Francisco, Cal. Those anxious of people are attending his meetings and he is creating great interest in that city. Rev. Martin has a way of attracting large audiences wherever he goes.

The Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune editorially says: Up to date the Globe Democrat has failed to charge President Cleveland with the responsibility of the great Minnesota forest fire, but it would be just as reasonable to make such a charge as to try to hold him responsible for the low price of wheat.

The public spirit manifested by the great house of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, St. Louis, in offering the liberal prizes referred to in their advertisement in this issue of the LEDGER, cannot be too highly commended. It was the same courageous and broad-minded policy that prompted them to make their great exhibition at the World's Fair last year—where, in the face of the competition of the greatest establishments of Europe, the Mermod & Jaccard Co. carried off the highest awards for the fineness of their diamonds, the artistic workmanship of their jewelry, the original designs of their silversware, and the daintiness of their display of society stationery. This liberality, while seemingly extravagant, redounds to their credit, and makes them new friends far and wide, and readily explains how so large a business has been built up in our western metropolis. We trust our readers who visit the great St. Louis Fair will also visit this magnificent establishment, for they will certainly see much to entertain and instruct, whether they wish to make purchases or not.

The Far-Famed Cottonwood Springs.

FOR RUSSELL, Wyoming, September 8.—If you will allow me I will endeavor to write you a few lines, for I have been reading so much lately about Cottonwood Springs and its healing waters that I cannot resist asking a few questions in regard to its healing qualities. It has been the source of so much good to the people of Missouri that I am thinking strongly of spending a few months in the vicinity of the Springs next year. If I do must I stop at the hotel at Cottonwood Springs? I hear it said the waters of the Springs is a sure cure for the cigarette and tobacco habits. I suppose, of course, your correspondent at Cottonwood is a reliable and truthful man. Can there be any doubt about what he says of its healing qualities?

Since I last wrote you I have been over a small portion of Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska, and with all their magnificent mountains and beautiful scenery it is nothing in comparison with the scenery as described around the Springs and the surrounding country, for I have had the honor of being at the Springs before they were opened up. Hoping to see something from "The West End" in next week's LEDGER I will close. GEORGE E. HILL, Co. B, 17th Infantry.

Rev. J. H. Jackson was transferred to the West Virginia Conference and received his appointment by telegram from that conference this morning. He is stationed at New Martinsville, W. Va., a charge he served for four years when formerly a member of that conference. It is a point where he built a church and where he married his wife. Brother Jackson regards it as a good appointment, stationing him at the point where his family can live in Mrs. Jackson's early home, and where he can be with his family.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the U. S. Veterinary Medical Association will convene in Philadelphia Sept. 18th, and continue in session three days. Dr. T. J. Turner is secretary.

The St. Louis Fair.

SOME OF ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND POSSIBILITIES STATED IN BRIEF.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Exhibition Begins October 1, 1894—New and Meritorious Attractions—A World-Wide Reputation.

The St. Louis Fair is a result of enterprise, push and stability of purpose, and is an exponent of a sound and liberal business policy which has made for that city a well-deserved national reputation.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Fair in St. Louis begins October 1, 1894. While other institutions throughout the country, of like character but not so well advertised or so ably managed, have either dwindled into insignificance or suddenly collapsed this one has grown materially better and more famous; its management has become more successful from year to year until to-day it stands without a rival as the greatest agricultural fair and the most attractive aggregation of exhibits in the world. It is more than this; it is an exhibition embracing magnificent and varied displays which are of interest to all classes and kinds of men. Each year adds new and meritorious attractions, more numerous and elaborate displays, more interesting, worthy and permanent features. The



Nothing Impossible to St. Louis.

management is intelligent and progressive, sparing neither time nor money in an endeavor to make the St. Louis Fair what its most ambitious friends would have it. The result is marvelous and should be the pride of all patriotic citizens. The new features alone this year embrace attractions, all "up to date," which will infuse new life into the institution and make for it thousands of friends. There will be found entertainment for those who enjoy the beautiful and artistic and those who appreciate the useful. None can go away dissatisfied.

The achievements of the St. Louis Fair have been too many and too far-reaching to be chronicled in detail. "Nothing succeeds like success" and the fair is a success. This institution has created friendly rivalry among the breeders of stock, the builders of machinery, the growers of farm products and manufacturers throughout the land, which must redound to the best interests of the country at large. Farmers breed better stock and grow better and more varied products, manufacturers make better machinery, the producer and consumer, the farmer, business man and manufacturer are brought into closer and more friendly contact. They become better acquainted and are more fully imbued with the idea that all are dependent upon each other that their interests are not antagonistic, but closely interwoven and generally the same. This alone is a grand achievement. The St. Louis Exposition with its brilliant attractions, her Veiled Prophet with his grandeur and incomparable retinue of wonders, her dazzling beauty during the first week in October—her gala week—will be all the outcome of the St. Louis Fair. St. Louis is owned by St. Louisans and is not only the most substantially built, but one of the best advertised cities in the world. Here are magnificent business blocks and private residences which are the glory of modern architecture. The various substantial public buildings of St. Louis and the immense business built up by industry, fair dealing and conservative enterprise, reaching for trade throughout the United States and into foreign countries, (of which the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company is a fair type), all attest her growth and prosperity. Judicious advertising brings prosperity; and the St. Louis Fair has accomplished wonders along this line.

When we consider all the achievements there remain but few possibilities to be suggested. Experience is a great teacher, and the management of this fair, each year, can raise the standard of excellence and will do so. St. Louis, on account of her location and solid, substantial prosperity, is just the city for a grand national fair—a fair that will attract exhibits and patronage from every State in the Union and foreign countries as well. The St. Louis Fair not only brings country and city people, the farmer and business man, into more friendly relations but will unite more closely the east and the west, the north and the south. It can be in importance to the Nation what it now is to the States of Missouri and Illinois. "The

St. Louis National Fair"—this is a grand possibility; in fact, a probability. We have a glorious country. Different sections, it is true, have peculiar local interests, but we are one people having interests in common, under one government and one flag. Any institution which tends to develop the industries, more firmly cement the interests and more closely unite the hearts of this people, is worthy not only of a national reputation but a national and liberal patronage. Every patriotic citizen, every American, is interested in such a possibility. The writer thinks there are grand probabilities in this suggestion. All hail "The Great St. Louis National Fair." May it come soon and come to stay.

A Royal Reviewer.

King Lobengula has the reputation of being a remarkably good hand at making a thunder storm, and in this he gives way to no man. I remember one day in June—the month in the whole year in which you least expect rain—some natives had brought a large python into camp and were singing some of their rain songs. It is sudden death to any native in Matabeleland who if he sees a python does not by some means or other manage to secure it and bring it in alive. The king took possession of the reptile and said he must go and make rain. I laughed at this, and said I did not think he could do so, to which the king replied, "You will see."

The python was skinned alive, its liver taken out and cooked, and the usual rainmaking rites performed. Curiously enough, just before sundown the sky clouded over, and soon afterward one of the heaviest thunder storms I had ever seen broke over the place. Next morning the king asked me if a white man could make a thunder storm like that. I said, "No, king; if we could get you down among the farmers in the Karoo, we could guarantee you a fortune."

Facts Worth Knowing.

The Chinese legation is the largest in Washington.

The best American railways are run more efficiently than any others on earth.

The Tartars take a man by the ear to invite him to eat and drink with him.

Sizzard, as expressive of the opposite of blizzard, has been adopted in Washington.

Carriages propelled by electricity derived from a storage battery are common in Berlin.

The busiest railway station in the world is Clapham Junction, England, with about 1,400 trains daily.

The roar of Niagara has been photographed and may be heard in any part of America for a small fee.

A Texas paper advertises for "a first-class driving horse for a lady that must be young and gentle and easy to manage."

A distinguished French specialist is now claiming that hypodermic injection of nitrate of strychnine will cure alcoholism.

The highest lighthouse on the American coast is that at Cape Henry, Va. It is 165 feet in height, built wholly of iron.

The numerous ghost stories which have been given currency in New York lately led a small boy in that city to impersonate one. He frightened many people for about a week before he was captured.

She Does the Kissing.

It is thoughtlessly said that man kisses woman, but it is not so. It may be set down as a principle, or dogma, that it is always the woman who kisses the man. On such occasions man acts only in a responsive and not in an initiative capacity.

To produce a kiss only two things are necessary, and man, except by his mere presence, has nothing to do with its origin. The first circumstance is the opportunity, and the second is the desire existing, though unexpressed, in the woman's own mind to be kissed.

When these conditions are present there is sure to be some kissing, for the woman will, in a dozen ways that cannot be defined, convey the idea to the man, and he, if he be not altogether a stick, will respond to her will. Therefore, in all cases of true kissing, it is the woman who kisses, and not the man, who simply responds to the power and influence that he cannot resist. That power lies in a woman, and if it is not present there will not be any kissing.

What Congress Has Done.

Speaker Crisp, in opening up the campaign in Georgia at Atlanta, told the people what Congress has really done. Among other things he said:

"While we have not done all we hope to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people and we have done more for their relief than was ever done by any party in the same length of time in any country under the sun. These are bold words, yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend them. Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a standstill, when labor was unemployed, when our Treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity, we entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people; we emerged from that struggle victorious in this:

"We have repealed the McKinley law.
"We have greatly reduced taxation.
"We have made living cheaper.
"We have made all money taxable.
"We have taxed surplus incomes.
"We have restored freedom of election.
"We have reduced public expenditures.

"We have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the suppression of the people.

"On these foundations 'we build our house'; on these issues we go before the public. For them we have fought the good fight; to them we have kept the faith, and of them we have no fear."

What a Baby Can Do.

It can wear out a pair of kid shoes in less than twenty-four hours. It can simultaneously occupy both sides of the largest bed made.

It can make itself look like a fiend just when its mother wants it to show off.

It can go from the furthest end of the nursery to the top of the stairs quicker than its mother can step into the next room and back again.

These are some of the things a baby can do. But there are other things as well. A baby can make the commonest house the brightest spot on earth. It can lighten the burdens of a loving mother's life by adding to them. It can flatten its dirty little face against the window pane in such a way that the tired father can see it as a picture before he counts the corner.

A Stolen Mule.

On the 22nd of August, J. F. (Dick) Smith, of this city, bought a dapple gray mare mule from a nun, giving him as a J. W. Bryant, of Shanrock, Mo., paying \$75 for the animal. Later on Mr. Smith sold the mule to Joe Coons, and on last Tuesday Irvin Sims, of Thompson Station, came over and identified the mule as his property. The thief is described as being about 5 feet 10 inches in height; weight near 145 pounds and is supposed to be about 22 years old, with small, light mustache. He left Fulton riding a dark bay horse, with Mexican saddle and buffalo or bear skin pockets. Mr. Smith went over to Audrain county Saturday morning to consult with Mr. Sims.

It Advertises the World.

The man who hopes to have his town obtain permanent prosperity will patronize his home paper. That paper is generally accepted as reflecting the character of the town. Enterprising people cannot afford to be misrepresented by a sheet that is an aggregation of typographical errors and dead medicine ads. The paper that is well supplied with fresh local advertising will very readily improve its columns of reading matter. A good local newspaper is the best advertisement that a town may have. The community that keeps its editor well fed will find that the investment is better than Government bonds.

A New Penitentiary Land Purchase.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., September 8.—The Warden of the Penitentiary to-day closed a deal for a tract of land, forty acres in extent, just east of the prison, for \$7,000. The property will be used for a brick yard and the Warden will open a big stone quarry on it. The money for the purchase was appropriated by the last General Assembly.

The New Hardware Firm.

Mr. J. A. Potts, who purchased the Ferris stock of hardware of the Simmons Hardware Company, has sold one-half interest to Percy Ford. They will put in at once a full stock of builders' hardware and an elegant new line of cooking and heating stoves. The firm of Potts & Ford is preparing to do an immense business.

A Bachelor says if you hand a lady a newspaper with a paragraph cut out of it, not a line of it will be read, but every bit of interest felt in the paper will center in finding out what the missing paragraph contained.

Seriously Shot.

PARIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—A difficulty occurred between A. T. Houser and Ed. Murr, two miles south of Paris, this afternoon, when Murr shot Houser and escaped. Houser will die.

Thompson Station will combat with the Browns at Sportsman's Park Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This will be a mere practice game for the Browns.

C. A. Buckner is invoicing the Houghland stock of drugs at Benton City.

ABOUT OUR COAL INTERESTS.

A Visit to the Davis Mine, wherein is an inexhaustible supply of coal of the best quality.

To the Editor of the Ledger.
Mexico, Mo., Sept. 12.—It is hard to sing a new song about home enterprises. So much superfluous matter has been published, and so much has been said about "home enterprises" that the people of Mexico have lost faith to a great extent. Just a fifteen minutes' walk from Mexico's Court House has been discovered what seems to be an inexhaustible amount of very fine coal, 45 feet from the top of the ground. Now, is this the truth or an advertisement? "Citizen" has investigated, and all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical is a visit to the mine.

It was about a year ago that Mr. C. Davis discovered coal on his land just east of Mexico. The fact was announced to Mexico, but our citizens likely thought it was a small vein and probably not of a superior quality. However, not much attention was paid to the announcement. Unfortunately for Mr. Davis as well as for Mexico, he has been too slow, if not too modest to impress upon the people the importance of his find. He is a man who would rather someone else would "toot his horn." Mr. Davis deserves praise as well as patronage for his efforts in developing our coal resources, which is sure in the very near future to resound to the interest of every property owner in Mexico. Enterprises where a considerable amount of labor is employed and which keeps thousands of dollars at home must necessarily enhance the value of property.

You would certainly be surprised, as was the writer, if you knew or even had anything like a correct idea of how much fine coal there is under Mr. Davis' 175 acres of land. As an expert miner said: "You might put in a force of miners here and dig your lifetime, your children's and grandchildren's lifetime and still there would be plenty of coal left."

There is not a particle of sulphur in this coal either, and the vein is four feet eight inches thick in three directions—south, southeast and southwest. A look at the vein will convince one that there is enough fine coal there to keep the population of this city digging until they would be too old to work.

The galleries, the long apartments serving to communicate with the main entrance, are almost high enough for a middle-sized man to stand upright therein. The air seems to be very pure and incomparable. A goodly number of men can now be worked without jeopardy. It is a pretty sight to see how wonderfully nature has deposited this vein. It is very concrete and does not run in thin veins, but in a reaction in which it has been developed.

We hope none will consider us obstructive if we suggest that everyone assist in every way he possibly can—in developing our coal resources. If we will only do this we will get coal at a low figure, afford employment for our unemployed, establish a great coal center here, and keep thousands upon top of thousands of dollars in Mexico that now go out.

Let's all factories and individuals, use home coal this winter and thus help the working class while we are helping ourselves.

CITIZEN.

Stock Notes.

W. E. Blattner & Co. sent a car load of dressed poultry and a car of eggs to New York Friday night.

Morrison Luckland shipped a car of sheep to St. Louis Monday night.

J. R. Johnson shipped two loads of horses to Texas Monday night.

Gant & Groves will ship a car of sheep to Chicago to-night.

Wood Maddox shipped a car load of mules to St. Louis Monday night.

For Sale—Seven months old English Pointer. Apply at this office.

Mr. T. P. Mooney, of Washburn, Mo., is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Lee Gregory. Mr. Mooney used to be a resident of Mexico.

He was in the dry goods business here about 30 years ago. He is now one of the leading financial citizens of Washburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalphant, arrived to-day from China to visit their cousin, Mrs. S. P. Emmons. Mr. and Mrs. Chalphant have been missionaries to China from the Presbyterian Church and this is their first visit to America for five years.

John Karres and family arrived from Centralia to-day and will reside in the Murray property on the corner of Love and Wade streets.

"The Times" Campaign Rates.

In order that no citizen of the Southwest may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of the interesting political campaign which is just opening, The Times has made a special campaign rate of \$2.50 for the daily and Sunday paper, and 35 cents for The Twice-a-Week Times until January 1. While The Times is an earnest and fearless supporter of Democratic principles, it is, and always has been, liberal enough to open its columns to representatives of different political opinions for the discussion of their views. In the columns of The Times the important news of the campaign of 1894 will be set forth fully and fairly. Its news facilities are unequalled by those of any other newspaper published in the Southwest. At the prices made either the daily or the Twice-a-Week edition should be in the hands of every man who holds to these economic principles for the success of which the people of the West are contending. Liberal terms to agents and postmasters. Sample copies free.

THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

Ladies ready made underwear of all kinds at Hall's.

Will Bots left to-day for Kansas City, where he will attend the K. C. Medical College this winter.

R. R. Hall is home from a business trip to St. Louis.

A WATERY GRAVE.

Five Men Came Very Near Finding It in the Mississippi.

From the Louisiana (Mo.) Press.
George Y. Bast, of Vandalia, son of C. A. Bast, of Mexico, Mo., had a brief and tragic career as a cruiser on the Mississippi river Saturday. For several months Mr. Bast had been at work on a beautiful yacht which he christened the Volante. It was twenty feet long and five feet wide and pretty as a picture. The power was to be furnished by gasoline and the machinery was trim and neat.

Friday night Mr. Bast loaded the boat on a hay wagon and brought it overland to this city and Saturday took it to Freeman's foundry where some work was done on the machinery and in the afternoon it was launched for a trial trip. Mr. Bast was accompanied by four others and when about fifty yards from the shore a sudden explosion was heard and the beautiful boat was enveloped in flames.

She had busted.

One of the men jumped into a skiff which accompanied the boat, but overturned it and there was nothing to do to escape burning except to jump in the river, which they did. Skiffs put out from the shore and picked up the men and they were brought to land but thankful. The boat was pulled in to the bank and Mr. Bast took the machinery out of the charred hull and shipped it back to Vandalia Saturday night and left the wreck on the river bank. He is out over \$100 in money and several months time.

He had intended going up the river on a fishing excursion, but it is needless to say that he didn't go.

The best line of hose on earth— all shades at Hall's.

HATCH WINS.

His Majority About Two Hundred and Seventy-Five.

HANNAH, Mo., Sept. 10.—The majorities in the Congressional primaries held Saturday in this (the First) district are as follows:

Hatch's majorities: Marion, 238; Lewis, 475; Scotland, 344; Clark, 203; Macon, 110; Futum, 197; with one precinct to hear from.

Giles' majorities: Knox, 48; Schuyler, 51; Adair, 133; Shelby, 1,044.

Hatch's majority, 287.

The precinct to hear from in Putnam will perhaps reduce the majority to 275.

See those cloth hats for boys, only 25 cents at Hall's.

Roy Macfarlane is attending the law school at the University.

Miss Kate Ferris returned to St. Louis this afternoon after attending the Ferris-Coons wedding.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND WEEKLY LEDGER.

The following rates for advertising in the Mexico Ledger will be strictly adhered to in all cases: We reserve the right to change more than one insertion at a lower rate than the first. Advertisements for one insertion will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line. For two insertions, 15 cents per line. For three insertions, 20 cents per line. For four insertions, 25 cents per line. For five insertions, 30 cents per line. For six insertions, 35 cents per line. For seven insertions, 40 cents per line. For eight insertions, 45 cents per line. For nine insertions, 50 cents per line. For ten insertions, 55 cents per line. For eleven insertions, 60 cents per line. For twelve insertions, 65 cents per line. For thirteen insertions, 70 cents per line. For fourteen insertions, 75 cents per line. For fifteen insertions, 80 cents per line. For sixteen insertions, 85 cents per line. For seventeen insertions, 90 cents per line. For eighteen insertions, 95 cents per line. For nineteen insertions, 1.00 per line. For twenty insertions, 1.05 per line. For twenty-one insertions, 1.10 per line. For twenty-two insertions, 1.15 per line. For twenty-three insertions, 1.20 per line. For twenty-four insertions, 1.25 per line. For twenty-five insertions, 1.30 per line. For twenty-six insertions, 1.35 per line. For twenty-seven insertions, 1.40 per line. For twenty-eight insertions, 1.45 per line. For twenty-nine insertions, 1.50 per line. For thirty insertions, 1.55 per line. For thirty-one insertions, 1.60 per line. For thirty-two insertions, 1.65 per line. For thirty-three insertions, 1.70 per line. For thirty-four insertions, 1.75 per line. For thirty-five insertions, 1.80 per line. For thirty-six insertions, 1.85 per line. For thirty-seven insertions, 1.90 per line. For thirty-eight insertions, 1.95 per line. For thirty-nine insertions, 2.00 per line. For forty insertions, 2.05 per line. For forty-one insertions, 2.10 per line. For forty-two insertions, 2.15 per line. For forty-three insertions, 2.20 per line. For forty-four insertions, 2.25 per line. For forty-five insertions, 2.30 per line. For forty-six insertions, 2.35 per line. For forty-seven insertions, 2.40 per line. For forty-eight insertions, 2.45 per line. For forty-nine insertions, 2.50 per line. For fifty insertions, 2.55 per line. For fifty-one insertions, 2.60 per line. For fifty-two insertions, 2.65 per line. For fifty-three insertions, 2.70 per line. For fifty-four insertions, 2.75 per line. For fifty-five insertions, 2.80 per line. For fifty-six insertions, 2.85 per line. For fifty-seven insertions, 2.90 per line. For fifty-eight insertions, 2.95 per line. For fifty-nine insertions, 3.00 per line. For sixty insertions, 3.05 per line. For sixty-one insertions, 3.10 per line. For sixty-two insertions, 3.15 per line. For sixty-three insertions, 3.20 per line. For sixty-four insertions, 3.25 per line. For sixty-five insertions, 3.30 per line. For sixty-six insertions, 3.35 per line. For sixty-seven insertions, 3.40 per line. For sixty-eight insertions, 3.45 per line. For sixty-nine insertions, 3.50 per line. For seventy insertions, 3.55 per line. For seventy-one insertions, 3.60 per line. For seventy-two insertions, 3.65 per line. For seventy-three insertions, 3.70 per line. For seventy-four insertions, 3.75 per line. For seventy-five insertions, 3.80 per line. For seventy-six insertions, 3.85 per line. For seventy-seven insertions, 3.90 per line. For seventy-eight insertions, 3.95 per line. For seventy-nine insertions, 4.00 per line. For eighty insertions, 4.05 per line. For eighty-one insertions, 4.10 per line. For eighty-two insertions, 4.15 per line. For eighty-three insertions, 4.20 per line. For eighty-four insertions, 4.25 per line. For eighty-five insertions, 4.30 per line. For eighty-six insertions, 4.35 per line. For eighty-seven insertions, 4.40 per line. For eighty-eight insertions, 4.45 per line. For eighty-nine insertions, 4.50 per line. For ninety insertions, 4.55 per line. For ninety-one insertions, 4.60 per line. For ninety-two insertions, 4.65 per line. For ninety-three insertions, 4.70 per line. For ninety-four insertions, 4.75 per line. For ninety-five insertions, 4.80 per line. For ninety-six insertions, 4.85 per line. For ninety-seven insertions, 4.90 per line. For ninety-eight insertions, 4.95 per line. For ninety-nine insertions, 5.00 per line. For one hundred insertions, 5.05 per line.

TIME TABLE.

STANDARD TIME.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Fast Round Trains leave:

No. 41, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 42, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 43, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 44, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 45, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 46, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 47, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 48, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 49, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 50, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 51, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 52, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 53, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 54, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 55, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 56, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 57, Mail, 10:30 a.m.

No. 58, Mail, 10:30 a.m.